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## The Facts and the Remedy.

When Mr. Justice WHITE delivered the opinion of the four dissenting Judges in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, in which the Supreme Court established the rule that the Sherman law forbade all contracts " in restraint of trade," without exception, he thus forecast the future as the decision shaped it:

But conceding for the sake of argument that the words 'every contract in restraint of trade' as used in the act of Congress in question prohibit all such contracts, however reasonable they may be, and therefore that all that great body of contracts which are commonly entered into between individuals and corporations, and which promote and develop trade, and which have been heretofore considered as law ful, are no longer such; and conceding, also, that reements entered into by associations of workingmen to peaceably better their condition either by obtaining an increase or preventing a decrease of wages, or by securing a reduction in the hours of labor, or for mutually protecting each other from unjust discharge, or for other reasonable purposes have become lawful, it remains to consider whether the provisions of the act of 1890 were intended to apply to agreements made between carriers for the purpose of classifying the freight to be by them

It is the recognition of the truth of these conclusions that has now brought the sense of panic to the business world. The Northern Securities decision is a declaration at the threshold of the Supreme Court that the rule forbidding contracts that can be labelled " in restraint of trade." reasonable or unreasonable, even though creating on one side ten times the trade that they restrain on the other, is the highest rule known to Federal law: that the Constitution provides to no man and to no enterprise a cafeguard against the Sherman antitrust act's inexorable restrictions.

Since Justice WHITE spoke, the United States Department of Justice, in the person of the Attorney-General, speaking in behalf of a political campaign entered into by the Administration of which he was a member, has advanced the proposition that, through the interstate commerce clause in the Constitution, every phase and feature of American industry as now organized is brought within the immediate and absolute control of Congress; and the decision in the lottery cases goes far to uphold this theory.

This, therefore, is the situation: Logically, under the law as declared, our entire industrial organization is a mass of lawlessness, as it is permeated with combinations and contracts in restraint of rade. Nothing but the general feeling that the universal upheaval which the law calls for must not be permitted and an Administration guarantee of good behavior in accordance with this view secure us as we are. All theories that everything outside of the Northern Seelse than the Northern Securities decis ion, and are inadmissible under it.

We are describing the situation without reserve, in order that the public may asider soberly the proper course to take under the circumstances. It would be unwise-indeed, it would be wrongto lose thought of the national danger which Administrative impulse, or, worse still, the deliberate partisan intent of an Administration hostile to the prevailing order of things, might precipitate. It will be unwise, therefore, to rely upon any means of safety short of the repeal or modification of the Sherman law.

Bellairs in Arizona and Elsewhere Arizona newspapers just received by mail and recent telegraphic information from Phoenix in that Territory represent Captain BELLAIRS " as actively engaged in winding up his connection with the Wickenburg Mining, Smelting and Development Company. This is the concern whose circular, under "President E. G. BELLAIRS'S" own name, certifies that he, the Captain, is " a man of unquestioned integrity."

The process of emerging from the mining, smelting and development business has been attended, in Captain BELLAIRS'S case, by the unpleasant incident of his arrest on a charge of embezzlement, brought by his friend and fellow official in the Wickenburg company, Mr. CLAUDE B. Burson. It was a trifling matter of \$125 or so, and the Captain and ex-President seems to have got himself out of the Sheriff's hands by promptly disgorging

the cash. Much more interesting than this incident have been BELLAIRS's autobiographical essays for the information of the honest capitalists, statesmen, railroad magnates, politicians, journalists, mineralogists and society leaders whom he has managed to impress with his merits since he went out to Arizona. His indignation was unbounded over the report that it was being said in the East that he was the CHARLES BALLENTINE of Inspector BYRNES's " Professional Criminals of America." He denied utterly his identity with that eminent rascal. He visited the newspaper offices to demand a suspension of public judgment in Arizona until he could refute the libels and punish the libeliers of his honorable reputation. He promised to produce documentary evidence to establish the fact that he was not CHARLES BALLENTINE, but none other than EDGAR GERALD BELLAIRS, a member of a well-known Norfolk family and a relative of Sir WILLIAM BELLAIRS, educated at Cheltenham College, and holding commission as an officer of the British

It is proper to say that the Captain's descriptions of his military career have been various, although not necessarily conflicting. In Arizona he has apparently represented himself as an ex-officer of the Regular service, with a record in mate purpose if produced under the between them are only likely to be dis-

India and Egypt; and at other times as a soldier who derives his title of Captain from having commanded "a troop of the Norfolk Volunteer Horse."

Our readers who have followed the developments concerning BELLATES will read with amusement the subjoined extract from an editorial article printed as lately as April 8 by the Arizona Republican of Phœnix, under the somewhat remarkable caption, "Powerful Enemies After BELLAIRS and WOOD. Our esteemed contemporary solemnly remarks:

" It is but just to Captain BELLAIRS to say that he called at the editorial rooms of the Republican yesterday, when advised of THE SUN's sensational charges, and made a general denial. He volunteered to produce, within a very few days, docu mentary proofs of his innocence, and evidence which will establish that THE SUN and Evening Post are confused as to his identity, taking him fo somebody who is an international swindler, or regardless of his innocence, are trying to crush him. He added that he would begin damage suits immediately against both papers.

"It is only fair that the public judgment be suspended until Captain Bellairs has had oppor tunity to present his side of the case.

"Following its policy of fairness toward the high and the low, the fortunate and the unfortunate, the Republican has refused to print, and will refuse to print, special despatches from the East which merely echo the charges already made, but which throw no light on the question of guilt and

This was very just, generous and ladylike on the part of the management of the Arizona Republican. It shows what an impression can be made upon even a cautious mind by the magnetic presence of the impudent swindler whom one of the greatest of scamp collectors has described as a person of extraordinary suavity and cleverness, very successful in the part of the society confidence man. But in order that our contemporary may have no compunction in treating Captain BELLATES as he ought to be treated for the protection of the moral, financial, industrial and social interests of Arizona, we shall now furnish it, in this public manner, with a little additional information bearing directly upon the man's direct statements to this newspaper when he asked it to appeal for a suspension of judgment in his case.

First, as to his statement that EDGAR G. BELLAIRS was educated at the Cheltenham school in England:

"CHRLTENHAM, England, April 8 .- According o college register, EDGAR G. BELLAIRS has never HUORES. oen at the college.

Next, as to his statement that he can produce a commission as officer of the British Army:

\*LONDON, April 13 .- Army Lists from 1874 890 inclusive have been searched. They show O BELLAIRS, except NORMAN EDWARD BRETON RELLAIRS, who became Second Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, July 27, 1888."

There can be no confusion of Second Lieutenant NORMAN EDWARD BRETON BELLAIRS of the Royal Artillery with the " BELLAIRS " that the Arizona Republican knows; for in 1888 the latter person had already invaded Toronto as ERNEST BALANTYNE, and was fully launched on his swindling career on this side of the Atlantic, and had perhaps already been once in jail.

Next, as to the statement that the friend of Gen. Wood and the appellant for consideration at the hands of the Arisona Republican is a member of the Norfolk family of BELLAIRS and a relative of the distinguished soldier and Colonial administrator, Sir WILLIAM BELLAIRS

\* CLEVEDON, Somerset, April 13.-Have no knowl edge of any one bearing name EDGAR G. BELLATES

This despatch is from Sir WILLIAM BELLAIRS. The same gentleman writes three days later as follows to our London

"Those whose right it is to bear the name o BELLAIRS cannot but be most thankful to your paper for its efforts exposing this impostor and swindler. His claims of being one of the Norfolk branch, of having commanded troop of Norfolk Horse, which corps, by the way, has no existence, and of having held a command in Suffolk Yeomanry

under name BELLAIRS are wholly false." We trust this will be enough to remove from the mind of our Phænix contemporary the last lingering hope that its renial friend and colaborer in the laudaole enterprise of booming Arizona, and likewise in the less praiseworthy enterprise of booming Gen. LEONARD WOOD for Governor of the Philippines, may be, as he asserts, a real EDGAR GERALD BEL-LAIRS, a Cheltenham graduate, a British officer, and a relative of Sir WILLIAM BELLAIRS. If it is not enough, we will heerfully continue the process of dif-

erentiation. We offer to do this in a purely fraternal spirit, for we have disliked to see so good newspaper as the Republican associating with such a person as the bogus BEL-LAIRS, or so far subject to his rescally influence in matters of political policy as to be printing editorials like the following one, which was found in that journal on April 2, the very day THE SUN first called attention to "BELLAIRS" and his book defaming Governor TAFT and eulogizing Gen. LEONARD WOOD:

" GOVERNOR WOOD. Only a few days ago, on the eve of Gen. LEONAR Wood's departure for the Philippines, we suggested that his assignment to the command of the Province of Mindanao was the forerunner of his appointment to be Civil Governor of the Philippines, but we did not then expect to see such a prompt confirmation of our guess as is contained in the latest news from Washington. It is now explained on be-half of the Administration that Governor TAFF is anxious to come home, and it is the intention to elevate Wood to the supreme command shortly after his arrival at Manila. When the Genera sailed, a few days ago, he did not know that he was so soon to assume the great responsibility of governing the archipelago.

" Had President ROOSEVELT passed all of his fellow citizens in review, it is not likely that he could have found a man so well equipped as LEONARD Wood for the task of establishing a permanent and satisfactory government in the Philippines."

Besides this, the Republican owes a duty to its beloved Territory, in the interests of which it labors so earnestly and ably. Capt. BELLAIRS's projected and widely advertised serial treatise on Arizona as It Is," a work in which he seems to have arranged for the cooperation of some of the best men in the Territory, including the editor of the Re- France and England necessarily conflictpublican, is not likely to serve its legiti-

auspices of " No. 346, Forger and Swindler." The plan is good; the staff of selected contributors and special essayists we know to be good; but in order to carry proper weight in other parts of the country we should say that " Arizona as It Is " had better try to get on without the assistance of

ERNEST BALANTYNE CHAS. BALLENTINE, ERNEST ALLAINE CHEIRITON E. ALLAINE. E. A. CAMERON, EDGAR GERALD BELLATES.

and so forth, and so forth, Forger and

The Manufacturers and the Public. The practical usefulness of the heavy indictment of organized labor by the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, DAVID M. PARRY, and of the platform of principles adopted at the meeting of that association at New Orleans, depends upon the number and kind of people that heed.

Will the labor unions take to heart Mr. PARRY's sinister records of oppression and boycott and, putting them away, substitute what is good and lawful in the way of concerted action? If so, they will make the New Orleans platform their

rule of action. But, apart from the labor men, will Mr. PARRY and his colleagues pleading for liberty and law be listened to by the great body of his fellow citizens who, throughout the anthracite coal strike, for exam ple, because they had the feeling that the coal companies should have done some thing in the way of granting higher wages or fewer hours, condoned or ignored the unexampled lawlessness of that struggle and so brought victory to it and to it first of all?

It is in this outside sympathy that the spirit of outrage finds the chief source of courage for showing itself, and it is from that quarter that Mr. PARRY and his associates must first have relief.

The Changed Feeling in France

Toward England. Every recent American visitor in Paris has been struck by the difference between the present attitude of that city's newspapers toward the United States and that which they maintained during our war with Spain, Even more remarkable, and, from a political viewpoint more significant, seems the friendliness with which England and the English are now regarded in France, when we recall the opposite sentiment which found widespread and violent expression during the South African war. The proofs of the change are not confined to the cordiality with which preparations are making to welcome King EDWARD VII. in the French capital, but other indications may be noted in the speech recently made by M. DELAFOSSE, a representative of the Right in the Chamber of Deputies, and in the address delivered at a banquet of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce by M. CAMBON, the French Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Scarcely a trace of the former Anglophobia is discernible at the present time in the Paris newspaper press, and we have no doubt that an attempt to caricature the existing British sovereign as his mother was caricatured would provoke storm of indignation.

Not only is the change a pleasant one to ordinary Englishmen, who would rather travel and sojourn in France than in any other Continental country, but t must be viewed with satisfaction by British statesmen, for the French people, in spite of their fondness for logic and their vigilant attention to their own interests, are exceptionally emotional, and, ven in their international relations, are largely controlled by sentiment. There is reason to think that some of the causes of the present reaction from Anglophobia are sentimental. The present British sovereign when Prince of Wales made no secret of his liking for Paris and spent a great deal of time, more or less incognito, in the French capital. The Parisians were, not unnaturally, flattered by the exhibition of sympathy. Under the circumstances, they cannot help feeling attracted to King EDWARD personally much more strongly than they are to the Czar, whom they find useful rather than congenial. Should the French people ever grow tired of their republican experiment the present head of the United Kingdom is precisely the type of ruler that they would desire. Another conciliatory influence has been operative during the last few months. It is proverbially true that we are apt to regard as friends the enemies of our enemies. The almost unanimous condemnation by the British press of the Anglo-German demonstration against Venezuela has filled the Parisians with delight. It has convinced them that the English people do not find the Germans sympathetic, and are inflexibly opposed to any political combination with the German Empire. The conviction may go far to revolutionize their own feeling with regard to

If France were not allied with Russia there would really be no reason why the French and English should not be knit by ties of political friendship. The dispute about the French shore of Newfoundland might easily be adjusted if England would frankly recognize the obligations which she contracted by the peace of Utrecht, and which she has reaffirmed by more than one subsequent treaty. In Central Africa there is room enough for the expansive ambitions of both countries. In Morocco their interests are by no means irreconcilable, for, as M. DELCASSÉ has pointed out, both France and England desire to uphold the independence of the present Shereefian dynasty. It is true that Frenchmen have looked askance at the British occupation of Egypt, but they have already received compensations therefor in Tunis and Madagascar, and they may fairly count upon securing another by and by in Syria. It is now settled that French and English, as well as German capital will be invested in the railway that is to be continued from Konia (the ancient Iconium), near the eastern edge of Asia Minor, to Mosul, and thence southward to Bagdad and Bassora. Neither in the East Indies nor the West Indies are the interests of ing. In fine, the most friendly relations

turbed by the threatened collision be-tween Japan and Russia. There is ground for thinking that France would feel constrained by her existing agreement with the Czar to place a part of the French fleet at his disposal, in which event the Japanese, by virtue of the treaty recently concluded, would have the right to demand the assistance of Great Britain. But, if France were friendly to England she would be exceedingly unwilling to be drawn into such a contest, and her unwillingness might cause the St. Petersburg Government to make timely and large concessions in respect of Manchuria which would avert an outbreak of hostilities:

Unquestionably a cordial understanding between the French and English nations would rank conspicuously among the forces tending to preserve the peace of the world, and, consequently, we note with satisfaction the disappearance of Anglophobia in Paris.

The Fight Over Baker.

The rejected Railroad Commissioner, FRANK M. BAKER, is a victim of a party conflict caused by the undertaking of Governor ODELL to secure to himself the absolute personal control of the Repubican organization in the Empire State. A reason one step nearer to the surface was the opposition which developed in the Legislature to the Governor's new policy on taxation, whereon the issue vas joined about the mortgage tax, and still higher loom the personal schemes of three Republican Senators acting as Independents, but the actual cause of the Senate's action vesterday probably lay below.

This theory, of course, rests on the welljustified conviction that the three insurgent Republicans, BRACKETT, BROWN and ELSBERG, who, by turning against BAKER, converted what might have been a winning Republican majority of 28 into an impotent minority of 23, are at the Governor's service whenever called

BAKER was beaten, we imagine, because Governor ODELL did not wish him to be confirmed. The Railroad Commission, with all that it has of political power, may still be gathered into the Odell camp.

\$100 for Bisley-\$8,000 Wanted. Brig.-Gen. McCoskRy BUTT informs THE SUN that he will give \$100 toward the fund for sending an American rifle team to the Rifle Tournament at Bisley in search of the Palma trophy. This leaves \$7.900 still to be collected.

To clear the way for the raising of this amount, THE SUN again states that it will be used for no other purpose than the one intended. Should the subscriptions fall short of the amount needed to send the team abroad, they will be returned to the subscribers.

Col. APPLETON's addition of some secret history of the Seventh Regiment to what was known discloses the situation to have been this:

The Seventh was ready to serve during the Spanish war. The trouble arose from the regiment's desire to serve, not under Governor Black's call for troops in pursuance of the President's request of the Governor of States, but in accordance with special appointment or call by the President. As the regiment's readiness to serve was the chief question at issue and as the common belief that it was not ready brought upon the regiment grave discredit, friends of the

The hopelessness of the attempt to bring about a general rising in Macedonia, and with it an intervention on its behalf by Bulgaria and Servia, was made clear to the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee when the Greeks, both Government and people, showed that Greece not only would not aid the movement, but would actively side with the Turks. It was their reply to the failure of the Bulgarians to carry out the understanding between the two counin 1897.

The result of the Macedonian imbrogli has been to bring the minor Balkan and Danube States more directly than before under the control of Russia and Austria, and to prepare the way for the eventual administrative dispossession of the Turk in the western part of his European domain.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: A communica-tion recently circulated among the bar of this city reveals an advocate ready to grapple with any retainer which may be thrust upon him. It is to be hoped that this method of inaugurating reforms will make haste slowly or we shall lose our already

failing grip on what are left of the high ethical standards of the profession.

However disguised, the circular is an advertise-ment, and throws into distinct and prominent relief the superior abilities of the advertiser in contrast to the cierical abilities of junior members of the

If the "ad" is to be permissible to practitioners in good standing, we may expect to be flooded with intimations, by those who possess fine reference rooms or a large cierical force, or sonorous and well-modulated voices, or memories retentive of cases, or bloodhound qualities on the trail of an unwilling debtor, cailing attention to their special abilities, advantages or conveniences for transacting the business of others.

The subject is one the treatment of which well. If the "ad" is to be permissible to practitioners

The subject is one the treatment of which might The subject is one the treatment of which might readily degenerate into green-bag humor or could be interestingly illustrated by extracts from the advertising columns of country newspapers. But it is too serious for that. We are leaving far behind as the ancient idea of a barrister indifferent to that nonorarium which he could neither ask nor sue for when we are asked to encourage the establishment of a class of barristers who are advertising their readiness to do business at the old stand, or at a

temporary stand, at stipulated rates.

All replies to this communication, whether favorable or adverse, can be "forwarded to the Committee on Delays in the Administration of Retainers," cted shortly to sit in this county and elsewher RIL 16. ELDON MANSFIELD BLACKSTONE.

Farmers Making More Money Than Trusts.

Are the farmers of the West exacting too great a profit upon their investment? Ought they not to be content with lower prices, and should not the action of the Federal authorities be invoked, as it

action of the Federal authorities be invoked, as it is against the steel, oil and sugar producers, to prevent foodstuffs producers from growing suddenly and enormously rich at the expense of the great common people?

These questions were presented in a little pamphlet prepared by Prof. Davisson of the social economy department of the State University, showing that not even the Tobacco or the Steel Trust is reaping as big dividends from its investments as the farmers of the State of Nebraska.

Cortlandt Street Ninth Avenue Station To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why is there only one parrow stairway to Cortlandt street Ninth seven to ten minutes either to leave or reach the platform, the single flight on either side being Jammed with a struggling crowd. Small uptown stations have wide stairs at either end of the platform.

NEW YORK, April 15. CUBA'S PRESENT COMMERCE AND

HAVANA, April 12.-Of our political and dministrative achievements in the island of Cuba the American public have had al most a surfeit. They have heard of the marvellous accomplishments of the Military Governor. Public attention has been centred both on his work and on his alleged work. Much has been said and written concerning Cuba's political, educational and sanitary redemption. All these are eminently important departments in governmental life; yet, individually or collectively, they are not fundamental. Of that grave economic problem, so vital

in Cuba, as in all other lands, with which the great mass of the Cuban people were and still are most deeply concerned, comparatively little has been said except by few special correspondents, whose reports have received only a comparatively limited circulation. As a result of this, American public opinion regarding Cuba, the Cubans and Cuban affairs has been cast in a narrow, one-sided and often seriously distorted mould. The Military Governor was, Quite naturally, very desirous that his administration should be displayed to the American people in the most favorable of lights. His position enabled him to find willing instruments to do the displaying. The recently exposed \*Capt. Bellairs," the personal friend and protégé of the Military Governor, made a very effective showman. His connection with an extensive news organization placed in his hands an instrument of far-reaching influence. The result has been that the American people have too largely lost sight of matters of really fundamental importance. The United States did not go to Cuba to make individual reputations, but to redeem a The original provoking cause of Cuba's

entury of unrest and occasional revolt

lay in her protest against the restrictions which Spain imposed upon her industrial and commercial life. Certainly in its inception, and to a large extent in its continued activities, political revolution in Cuba was means to an end, industrial and commercial freedom, rather than a movement to obtain national independence as an institution. Such independence was not a general ambition even as late as 1896 and 1897. A broader political life, with more of political self-control, was desired. But it was desired chiefly for the purpose of escaping the exactions imposed by Spain upon Cuba's industries and the restrictions imposed upon her commerce. It is not to be doubted that had Spain conceded and really established in 1894 that autonomy which she conceded and nominally established in 1897. under Gen. Blanco, there would have been no revolution in 1895. Cuba's real object. aim and desire was industrial freedom rather than political independence. Denied this by Spain, revolt and national independence became the only channel to its attainment. But this statement is not to be taken too broadly. It was not the large property owners who were most active in fomenting the insurrection. Many, probably most, of this class belonged to the autonomist party. A comparatively small group of extremists took advantage of the known sentiments of the property owners and prominent Cubans and instituted movement which swept many of the more conservative off their feet and whirled them along in the wake of revolution. Cuba's desire for political reform rested fundamentally upon her desire for industrial and commercial reform. In the development of that aim political independence became fixed idea in the minds of some. They set in motion a tide which neither autono

Cuba is essentially an agricultural land, farm of nearly thirty million acres in extent, a large percentage of which is arable and highly fertile. The value of her possible agricultural production cannot be estimated. Gen. Sanger's census of 1899 area is under cultivation. The area of cultivation prior to the last revolution was probably no greater. Yet during the years mmediately preceding the war Cuba, in addition to her production for home consumption, exported merchandise to a value approximating \$100,000,000 a year. Somewhat more than three-quarters of this was sent to the United States. The assertion that by our war with Spain we destroyed Cuba's valuable market in that country is quite without foundation. Spain insisted that Cuba buy from her and regulated Cuba's tariff and shipping laws to enforce that end. Cuba might sell where she would and could. In 1892, one of the heaviest trade vears shown in Cuba's commercial record Cuba sold to Spain less than \$10,000,000 worth of her products. That same year the United States bought from her some \$78,000,000. For the ten years, 1889 to 1898. inclusive, Spain bought from Cuba an average of about \$5,700,000 a year, and sold to her an average of a little over \$20,000,000 year. During the same period the United States bought from Cuba an average of \$47,000,000 a year and sold to her an average of something over \$14,000,000. This acluded the three years of reciprocity.

mists nor the mother country could stem.

While these figures are of interest, they are in no way indicative of Cuba's export possibilities. It is to be remembered that they show a business done by a population of only a little more than a million and a half of people, and that seven of the ten years were seriously affected by Spain's admitted restrictive colonial policy, while the remaining three mark a period of devastating war and almost complete industrial suppression. The limited percentage of cultivated area is also to be borne in mind. If such results are shown under such conditions, one may easily dream of a Cubs opulated with five million of reasonably industrious people, about three times the present population, and doing an export nd import trade of \$500,000,000 a year. There is more of cold fact and sound reasoning in such a proposition than there is of idle dreaming and fanciful speculation. In essaying the analysis of Cuba's import

trade, one enters a field bristling with difficulties and confusion. It is true that figures are available, but figures are, after all, only figures. Figures may be made to show anything or nothing. Which of these is shown by the returns of Cuba's custom houses and by entries at foreign shipping points is quite a matter of conjecture down to the opening of the year 1899, when that efficient and incorruptible American soldier, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, introduced a system of customs inspection and collection which was a novelty and a revolution in the island of Cuba. We know with entire accuracy the imports of Cuba during the period of intervention. Merchandise entered Cuban ports invoiced correctly or had its invoices corrected upon entry. It was inspected and passed under a system quite unlike the established Spanish system of open and unquestioned "gratificaciones." This reformation of the Cuban customs ervice is one of the few experiences which have escaped the general round-up of glory for Gen. Leonard Wood. The credit belongs to Tasker H. Bliss, and to Bliss it has been iven. He well deserves all that has been awarded him.

The methods employed in the custom ouses of the island during the Spanish régime were such that no reliance can be

placed on even the published official reports. From all obtainable records and statements only one inference is possible; that is, that the methods of Spanish administration in Cuba's custom houses were nothing other than organized corruption. No se cret was made of it. By a recognized and established collusion between the importer and the employees and officials of the customs service, coffee, upon which the duty was \$12.15 per 100 kilos, might come in as corn at \$2.40 per 100 kilos. A piano upon which the duty was fixed at \$115 might come in as an organ at half its real value and at a lower rate of duty. Lace might come in as cotton goods, and sheet copper, at \$14 per 100 kilos, might come in as sheet

days of Spanish control. The value of Cuban imports is given officially for 1893 and 1894 as, in round figures, \$60,000,000 a year. As a result of the war 1896 saw Cuban imports fallen off about one-third. The foreign trade of the island for the three calendar years of the American occupation is given by the official statistician of the Cuban customs service, as

iron at \$2.90. False entries and under-

valuation make it impossible to state with

accuracy the value of Cuban imports in the

follows: Exports. 1899. \$74,845,156 \$49,967,188 1900. 60,887,547 51,391,095 1901. 67,741,937 66,505,491 \$24.877.998 1.238.446 From the import table there should be deducted for imports of specie, as follows: 1809..... \$7,607,940

1900.....

These reductions bring the net merchandise imports to the figures quoted in a previous letter, approximately \$66,000,000 a year. Excluding coin from the calculation, the export and import figures for the three full years of American occupation show a balance of trade against the island of \$41,775,155. Unlike similar statements when made in connection with nations of complex international financial relations, such a presentation in connection with a country like Cuba means that the island bought more than it sold and ran into debt to foreign creditors to the extent of over \$40,000.

000 during the three years. The increase in the volume of exports is notable. Analysis shows it to lie chiefly in the increase in sugar. The statement appears as follows:

\$21,082,731 25,087,854 23,243,158

8,763,982 11,222,452 A further analysis shows that the increase is largely accounted for by the extension of the industry on a comparatively small number of the larger estates, and that it is not fairly indicative of general prosperity in the island. For the real evidence of the improved conditions of the island statistics are valueless. That is not shown, nor can t be shown in figures. It can be seen only by trips through the island, which are exeedingly unusual for those who visit Cuba. stay a week, and return to expatiate upon the marvellous achievements of the administration. It is seen in the little palmleaf huts, or bohios, erected by the Cuban peasantry, the guajiros; in little areas of garden patch in which boniatos, malanga and platanos have been planted and cultivated, often literally by hand, by those to whom immaculate city streets are no advantage. And these are the majority. Less than one-third of Cuba's population is to be found in cities of 8,000 or more persons; 53 per cent. of it is to be found in places of less than 1,000.

A very high percentage of this 53 per cent. added to the large number of the poorer classes resident in the cities and larger towns, makes up an element which, in the present condition of the island, is a very small factor in statements of Cuba's com nerce, export or import. But they are an element of important value in questions of Cuban trade. Having the means with which to buy, the Cubans are liberal buyers. of all trade. They want, and most of them now greatly need, clothes and shoes and furniture and household utensils. They want more food and better food. They want noes and ploughs, work oxen and ponies They want many things which the people of this country have to sell, and which they will buy if they have the means with which

to buy them. This is a story which "Capt. Bellairs" and his kind never told. It was not told to visiting officials when they were enter tained at the Palace out of funds from the Cuban treasury. It was not seen by the tourists as they drove around the Prado and visited Morro Castle and Cabana. It is found in the columns of the local press for the last three years. The Military Governor scoffed at it. He pronounced all statements of industrial distress to be only the querulous complaints of a disaffected element, disaffected because it had been unable to get its hand in the official pot by reason of the alert watchfulness of the said Military Governor, who, nevertheless, carried many thousands of dollars' worth of sinecures on the official payroll. The windows of the official palace in Havana were regarded as the best point from which to give the American people a view of the island of Cuba and its inhabitants. The estate of a wealthy Spanish planter, Senor Pelayo, was the favorite resort for the official display of Cuban industry. The toiling and struggling little quajiro was neither

picturesque nor entertaining. American public opinion regarding Cuba and the real life of the island is evidently in sore need of revision. The relation between the two countries, political and commercial, are not temporary. They are permanent. Only upon a basis of full and proper knowledge of the island, its people and its possibilities can there rest that cordiality of relations, that harmony of all interests, which is imperative alike for the highest welfare of both Cuba and the United States.

Bonds of Our Annexes to Be Tax Free. Mayor Low will approve the bill exissued by the communities which are now consolidated into the greater city.

The Mayor will disapprove the bill permitting assessments for local improvements to be paid in five annual install-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As a Brock-lynite lover of sound but vigorous government, let me state my willingness to vote for our efficient. manly, refreshing Street Cleaning Commissione Dr. Woodbury. A. ENSMENGER. BROOKLIN, April 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter to The Sun regarding the fitness of Dr. Woodbury for Mayor of this big, pushing city is the crystalliz-ing of the thought of many who love manliness directness and efficiency. JOHN G. RISBER. BROOKLYN. April 15. BROOKLYN, April 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I fully agree with the letter of your correspondent in to-day's issue. Let us have Mayor Woodbury. If he will accomplish in the Mayoralty what he has done in the Street Cleaning Department, New Yorkers will have reason to thank their starz.

NEW YORK, April 15.

R. DE BALKAC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Nominate
Woodbury and he will poll the entire ocean-bathers
vote. He is the first street cleaner who has ever awept the seas. His victory over the garbage-dumping armada entitles him to use as an emblem before election the famous broom at a masthead. NEW YORK, April 16. D. A. V.

APPENDICITIS.

The Physician Led the Surgeon in Deciding on the Operation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SIN-SIT! I read mit nterest TRE SUN'S editorial on "Surgery in Bright's Disease." I was sorry to learn, however, that I hall be obliged to remove from my own hall ame the name of Reginald H. Fitz and subs fame the name of Reginald H. Fitz and substitute that of Simon Baruch. But before doing so I shall wait a while and be guided by the verdict of future writers on that vexed subject of appendictis, who may or may not give a modicum of credit to Fitz. Maurice Richardson, Charles McBurney, Lewis A. Stimson, and last, but not least, to the late H. E. Sands of New York.

Have you not got Baruch, the late Gen. Neal Dow and appendictis slightly mixed up?

BOSTON, April 14.

Our correspondent need not feel constrained to remove from his hall of fame the name of Reginald H. Fitz, nor Maurice Richardson, nor McBurney, nor Stimson, nor the late everto-be-lamented and among the most eminen of American surgeons Henry B. Sands; but when he acquaints himself with the evolution of the operation for appendicitis he will find

that the modest practitioner of medicine is entitled to a very prominent place in that sec-tion of the hall devoted to this interesting In December, 1887, a boy, under Dr. Baruch's care, developed within twenty-four hours of his seizure symptoms of perforating perityphlitis (as the disease was then called). An operation was insisted upon, and Dr. Sands was called in consultation. He declared the case hopeless and declined operation. Another consultation was held, in which another eminent surgeon of New York city took part. and the result of this consultation was that it was determined to make an exploratory incision through the abdominal wall over the

seat of the appendix, and this operation, at the insistence of the physician, was performed There was found a rupture of the vermiform appendix, through which a fecal concretion had escaped. This foreign body was removed with a small amount of infectious material which was free in the general peritoneal cavity (not encapsuled), and the opening into the appendix was closed by sutures, the appendix itself not being removed. The abdominal wound was only partially closed, and the remainder was packed with iodoform gauze The temperature, which had been high, fell to normal in a few hours, and the patient recovered. Dr. Sands publicly admitted that the favorable result in this case was due to the early diagnosis made by the physician in

charge and his insistence upon the operation This diagnosis was predicated upon the observations in a case in which the same symp toms were present, and which was rapidly fatal. It was the first case upon which Dr Sands had operated in which an early diagnosis of the perforation had been made, and geons to this condition and the operation.

The Roman Catholics and the Philippines TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Letters coming from Rome now lend confirmation to the cable advices printed in THE SUN a week ago relative to the appointment of American prelates to Philippine sees. The wisdom of the Holy Father in his selections must commend itself to the American people generally, and more particularly to those who are keenly interested in the great administrative labors of Governor William H. Taft.

The cable reports said that Pope Leo had invited the Coadjutor Bishop of San Francisco. the Rt. Rev. George Montgomery, S. T. D. the Rt. Rev. George Montzomery, S. T. D. to assume the Archbishopric of Manila and the Very Rev. Mgr. Frederic Zadok Rooker, D. D., secretary of the Apostolic Legation at Washington, to become Bishop of Nueva Caceres. The episcopal jurisdictions over which they are to preside, respectively, have been hitherto filled by Spanish prelates, whose sympathies, in the main, have not been united with those of the Flippinos, and it would be attributing wisdom to these same prelates to say that they zealously favored the American protectorate now established over the islands. Monsignori Montgomery and Rooker are representative American churchmen, distinguished for their loyally to everything that stands for American liberty and justice, and this makes their elevation all the more pleasing to the Philippine population. The episcopal territory in the archipelago is not yet definitely mapped out. No one seems to know where all the sees are to be situated, so determined is Rome to reorganize both the hierarchy and the ecclesiastical judicature. The new change-aboutface will demand more prelates, more markedly able administrators, and the American counsellors of Cardinals Rampolla. Satolli. Martinelli and Vanutelli should not delay in urging the appointment of several more Bishops to take up at once the rehabilitation of the vacant dioceses.

Governor Taft has won the instant confidence and esteem of the native people in and out of Manila. The English-speaking residence and esteem of the native people in and out of Manila. to assume the Archbishopric of Manila and

of the vacant dioceses.

Governor Taft has won the instant confidence and esteem of the native people in and out of Mania. The English-speaking residents, French and German tradespeople and the foreign Consuls second the tribute paid him by Mr. Roosevelt a few days ago, when he said: "There is not in this nation a higher or a finer type of public servant than Governor William H. Taft.

Bishop Montromery and Mgr. Rooker will sail for Manila knowing full well that there is not the least connection there between Church and State. The prevailing condition in the United States to-day is the pattern for the archipelago. The Philippine people have seen the Corpus Juris Civilis engulfed in the Canon Law. The Porto Ricans saw Spain slip an annuity of \$10,000 to the Spanish predecessor of Bishop Blenk, who waxed strong on a penury of \$300 contributed in the first three years of his episcopal government by a Catholic people accustomed to beneficed ecclesiasticism. But Bishop Blenk is now thanking God for the separation of Church and State in Porto Rico. No Bishop should be sent to the Philippines who is not heart and soul with the policy of Governor Taft. That Rome is acreed to his government is evidenced by these recent appointments. And now that Father Doyle of the Paulists is giving his days and nights to the cellection of the fund to endew the Anostolic Mission House at the Catholic University in Washington, where some twenty American priests are preparing for the Philippine fields, the great work of American Catholicism in behalf of the millions in the insular possessions may fairly be said to have taken a long stride. The advancement will be followed with interest.

New York, April 14. Richard Hookes.

NEW YORK, April 14. RICHARD HOOKES. Bad Handles on the Street Cars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Will you explain me this? In boarding a Second avenue car yester day I tore the knuckle of a finger on the sharp edge of the front handle through which passes the screen that fastens it to the car. How is it possible that a great company run by intelligent men can permit mechanical arrangements whereby a passenger may be injured by the simple operation of getting on the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The con-temptuous references to Mr. William Jennings Bryan at the Haffen dinner may bear bitter fruit later on. It was a Tammany dinner arranged by a Tammany leader, and Tammany must assume or at once disavow all responsibility for Mr. Camp-bell's remarks. There are a great many voters in this city who cling to the belief, right or wrong as it may be, that William J. Bryan, as a Demo-crat, is the peer of them all, and the worst enemcrat, is the peer of them all, and the worst enemy of Mr. Bryan never accused him of inconsistency or trimming. The feeble attempt at apology

will not do. Let us hear from Mr. Haften, in whose house the discourteous and inhospitable remarks were made.

The candidates for Mayor so far mentioned ought to get together and organize the L.O. J. L. (Independent Order of Job Lots). With the exception of Mr. George B. McCiellan, not one of them is or ever has been a Tammany hall man. Each and every one of them, with the single exception noted, has at one time or another abused Tammany roundly before the people. In the case of Mr. Coler, his remarks were of a personal character and directed at a gentleman who is little loved by the Tammany voters; but the rest of them are trimmers of the most pronounced kind, without any honest political convictions, and the Tammany hosts will not stand to have any one of them crammed down their throats, as was the case in the last Mayoralty convention, when a little man with gray whiskers and green eyes forced the nomination of Mr. Shepard, while 10,000 frenzled Tammanylies yelled for Coler and would have elected him had he secured the nomination.

DEVERTITE.

Mayor Jones, by a Fellow Citizen. To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Having just read an article in the Toledo Blade which was copied from your paper, I thought I would tell you something concerning Mayor S. M. Jones and Toledo. Mayor Jones is a man in the truest sense of the word, honest, upright and working for the interest of the people. Doubtless you will taink me a Jones shouter. I am not, neither do I have a voice in the government, but I believe in taking a man as he is and not trying to run him down. Mayor Jones without doubt has him Zaults, but certainly his good qualities overbalance his bad ones.

Toledo, April 18. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having jus

He-But do we have to give an expensive wedding present!
She-Yes; they've given out that they have hired